

The Times-Dispatch

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SUNDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1903.

PARTY ORGANIZATION.

The Times-Dispatch regrets to know that the Democratic Committee of Henrico county has refused to abide by the decision of the State Central Committee in the Brauer-Todd-Hecher contest, and that in spite of the decision of the Central Committee that Mr. Brauer is entitled to the nomination for treasurer, it has issued the certificate of nomination to Mr. William J. Todd.

This seems to us clearly to be a violation of party law and precedent, and it is a defiance of party authority which cannot be justified.

The plan of organization adopted by the State convention on May 3, 1900, provides that the State Central Committee may decide all questions at issue which may arise in election districts calculated to affect the harmony and interests of the party, and may, in its discretion, settle all disputes within the party relating to organization or nominations which cannot be settled by county or city committees of the respective localities affected.

Again the State convention of 1901 adopted a resolution committing itself to primaries, and directing the State Central Committee to provide a primary election plan for the choice of party candidates for members of Congress, members of the General Assembly and for county and municipal offices. The State Committee was given full powers to make such a plan as it should deem best, and it was provided that "the party plan of organization insofar as the same may conflict with any of the above requirements is altered to that extent."

In obedience to that instruction and exercising the power thus conferred upon it, the State Committee prepared and promulgated in August, 1901, a primary plan, in which it is provided that county and city committees shall have the direction and regulation of primaries held for the nomination of candidates for the House of Delegates, county and city officers, respectively, and shall decide contests, subject to the right of appeal to the State Central Committee.

Such is the party law, and there can be no two opinions about it.

The Henrico Committee contends that its action is not subject to review or revision by the State Central Committee, because the primary recently held in the county was held under an act of the Legislature approved March 4, 1898, which gives that committee a standing in law, and exempts it from the supervision of the State Central Committee.

But that position cannot be maintained, if party organization counts for anything. It is true that the Henrico primary election was held under the statute, and this statute was designed to give legal force to the rules and regulations under which any primary election held by any party in the county may be conducted. But clearly the statute was not designed to interfere with the rules and regulations of any party, except so far as such party rules and regulations might conflict with the specific provisions of the law. It makes no provision for contests, all such disputes being left, by inference at least, to be settled by the party authorities.

In the Henrico primary, Mr. Brauer received the highest number of votes cast for any candidate for the office of treasurer, but a contest was subsequently made by his opponents on the ground that he had violated the provisions of the Barksdale pure elections law. The County Committee heard the evidence, and the argument in the case, then decided that Mr. Brauer was guilty under two specifications of the charges and, therefore, was not entitled to the certificate of nomination. It may be mentioned here, by the way, that it has not been the custom in Henrico, so far as our knowledge goes, to issue "certificates of nomination." The vote was canvassed, the winners were declared, and these were accepted by common consent as the party nominees. But that is neither here nor there. Mr. Brauer thought that he had not been justly treated by the local committee. Therefore, he took an appeal to the State Central Committee, the highest party authority, and that committee which has been clothed by act of the State convention with full power to settle the contests reviewed the evidence against Mr. Brauer; heard arguments on both sides and finally decided that the charges against him were not sustained, and that he was fairly entitled to the nomination. But the County Committee refused to abide by the decision of the State Com-

mittee, and yesterday declared William J. Todd to be the nominee.

This is a severe blow to party organization in Henrico. Party discipline can only be maintained by voluntary submission to party law. The State Central Committee has no power to enforce its decrees. It could not have compelled the Henrico Committee to abide by its decision in this case, even if the primary had not yet been held under the statute. It is all a matter, we repeat, of voluntary acquiescence. If the subordinate committees in all parts of the State should follow the example of the Henrico Committee and assert their authority in all contests and refuse to acknowledge the superior authority of the State Committee, then there would be an end to party organization in Virginia, and the Democratic party might as well dissolve and go out of business.

The Henrico Committee did well in investigating the charges against Mr. Brauer and others, and in insisting that the Barksdale pure elections law be enforced. But in defying the State Committee it made a fatal blunder, and the members will find it out for themselves by and by.

THE BARKSDALE LAW.

In passing upon the Brauer case, from Henrico, the State Central Committee of the Democratic party of Virginia declared: "That in arriving at this conclusion this committee does not wish to be understood as in any manner condoning violations of what is known as the Barksdale pure elections law, but on the contrary, we wish to see the provisions of that law applied to all primary elections, as well as regular elections, and that no man shall be awarded a certificate of nomination in manner violating either the letter or spirit of that law; and that this committee pledges its best efforts at all times to promote and secure purity in all elections, primary or general, in every part of the State."

It is apparent from this that whatever differences of opinion may exist among lawyers or others as to whether or not the Barksdale pure elections law is now in effect, there can be no doubt that the State Central Committee recognizes it as the law of the State and the law of the Democratic party, and insists that it be observed by party candidates and party authorities.

Senator W. P. Barksdale, author of this statute, holds that it is in force, and cites as authority a letter from Attorney-General Anderson, written on July 8th, and which was published in our news columns yesterday, in which he says in general terms that in his opinion an act of the General Assembly, passed during the extra session of 1902-'03, which omits to prescribe at what time it should take effect, went into effect on July 1, 1903.

It may be that this question will be tested by and by in the courts, but until the courts have decided otherwise the law should be recognized and enforced.

Senator Barksdale protests that there are no defects in the act which could have been avoided in the absence of a general legalized primary law. But he thinks that the law can be made entirely effective in spite of its embarrassments on this score. He contends that under section three every candidate before a nominating convention or a primary "must within thirty days after such convention or primary, make out and file with the officer or board empowered by law to issue certificates of election to such office or place, and a duplicate thereof, with the clerk of the county or corporation court for any county or city in which such candidate resides a statement in writing, which statement and duplicate shall be subscribed and sworn to by such candidate before an officer authorized to administer such oaths, setting forth in detail all sums of money contributed, disbursed, expended or promised by him, and to the best of his knowledge and belief by any person or persons in his behalf, wholly or in part, endeavoring to secure his nomination to such office." He insists that this applies to candidates before a convention or primary, as well as to candidates before a regular election.

He says that he thoroughly considered this phase of the question, but found that in the absence of a general legalized primary law he could not reach by this act the party authorities whose duty it is to certify to the nomination of a party candidate. Nevertheless he thinks that the party authorities will be compelled, for the sake of honesty and in the interest of the party and the party nominees, to comply with the provisions of the law. He asserts that the candidates in all instances can be compelled under this act to file with the proper authorities the certificates above noted. If the party nominee should fail to do so and should afterwards be elected, under section 4 he would be deprived of his certificate of election, for section 4 provides, "that no officer or board authorized by law to issue commissions or certificates of election or commission to any such person until such statement or oath shall have been so made, verified and filed by such persons with said officer."

He admits that section 8 does not apply except by inference to primary elections. This section provides "that in any contest over the election of any officer in this Commonwealth, if it be alleged in the notice of contestant that the provisions, or any of them, of this act have been violated by the contestant, or by his friends and adherents, with his knowledge and consent, and it so appears upon the trial of said contest, then said election shall be declared null and void and of no effect, unless it also appears that the contestant is entitled to the office for which he is contesting."

This clause applies to regular elections only, but Mr. Barksdale says that in primary contests the party authorities in any county or city could not afford to ignore it and certify to the nomination of a candidate before a convention or primary who had violated the spirit or letter of the law in improperly using money to influence votes. To put up such a candidate, he contends, would be to invite opposition from the other party to invite defeat; or, if not defeat, to invite a contest with full knowledge that the certificate of election would be withheld from the man elected, and

the election itself declared null and void, unless it should appear that the contestant was entitled to the office for which he was contesting.

We gladly present Mr. Barksdale's statement, and we hope that our contemporaries throughout the State will give it as much prominence as practicable, for it is of supreme importance in the interest of pure politics to have this law rigidly enforced, and to have it cordially supported by the people. In spite of its defects, it would appear that the law can be made to subserve its purpose, and it is to be hoped that by and by, and as soon as possible, the General Assembly will enact a legalized primary law, which will compel all primary elections to be held under its provisions and under the supervision of the authorities of law, and which will incorporate the substantial features of the Barksdale law.

FOOD FOR SOLDIERS.

Some public interest has been aroused by the test now making at the Sheffield Scientific School, of New Haven, in which twenty soldiers of the United States Hospital Corps are undergoing dietary treatment, with the purpose of determining what foods are suitable for army rations. The special direction taken by this investigation refers to animal foods necessary or unnecessary in army subsistence.

We dare say it will be shown that men can subsist very comfortably indeed for a long time with little meat. No doubt scientific inquiry will be valuable, but the Confederate soldier, in actual practice, proved that he could get along tolerably well on roasting ears or rice. The former article was largely depended upon by the army upon its retreat from Gettysburg and on many other occasions, and at times in some sections of the South no ration but rice was at hand for days and days.

And then there was pea soup! No writer, so far as we know, has done justice to the black-eyed pea as a food element in the struggle for Southern independence. It was in use in all the armies of the Confederacy for years. Heaven only knows what we should have done without it! When pork was at hand, generous portions of it enriched the soup, but on other occasions, when little or none was to be had, soup was made which had only "a trace" of bacon or pork about it. It is true poor rations did not much inspire belligerency on the part of the soldier, except in so far as they moved him to fight his way into the enemy's commissary stores, but they furnished evidence that luxurious living can be dispensed with in war times. Now we hear of all sorts of concentrated dainties and substantial, furnished in tubes and cans, easy to "tote" and ready to be eaten on the instant.

By the way, the French Government has this year introduced quite a new feature in subsisting its men in their annual manoeuvres. The plan was not to pre-arrange for commissary stores, but to test the commissaries and quartermasters in providing supplies in the field.

The two army corps selected for the experiment were the Fourteenth and Fifteenth, quartered at Lyons and Marseilles respectively. The troops were marched far into the field, and neither one of these cities was allowed to be used as a base of supplies. Purchases were made from the country people and the villages.

The three foods that required the greatest attention were bread, meat and oats. The army bakeries, set up and worked by the subsistence department, were very successful. The new Godelle oven, which takes its name from its inventor, turned out fresh bread twice a day. Each oven baked two hundred loaves, and was served by one corporal, two bread-makers (soldiers) and one stoker, also a soldier.

It is said that the bread-making of the army has been brought nearer to perfection than ever before, and we are assured that this year's manoeuvres have resulted in a brilliant success for the military subsistence department.

THE WASTE BASKET.

It is said that Kipling throws a great deal of his work into the waste basket, feeling that having won a reputation as a writer, it is his duty to live up to it. On one occasion, we are told, he destroyed a whole book. After it was finished he asked Robert Barr to read it, and Mr. Barr's verdict was that "it was as good as 'Plain Tales.'" "Not better," asked Kipling. "I don't think it is," replied Barr. "Then I don't think it will ever be published," was Kipling's reply. And the book was forthwith destroyed.

As has been well said, a man's work is the expression of his character, and no conscientious man wants to be judged by a work which he feels to be unworthy of him.

But there are other reasons than this why a writer should occasionally at least tear up his writings. This is particularly true of the editor of a newspaper. It happens that every now and then in the course of the editor's career that he finds himself in an abnormal state of mind. He may be gloomy, he may be dyspeptic, he may be laboring under some great provocation, he may be aroused to a pitch of excitement or indignation because of some occurrence, and in such a frame of mind he must give vent to his feelings. The proper course for him to pursue in such circumstances is to sit down and give his feelings, and if need be his imagination, full swing. He should write as freely as the emotion of the moment suggests, and give his pen unbridled liberty. He should let all the gloom or the bitterness or the spite or the indignation within him come out without stint. It will give relief. But after he has unburdened himself he should then tear up his manuscript and consign it to the waste basket, and proceed to his task in his normal state of mind. If all editors would pursue this course they would save themselves much trouble and have a better standing with their readers.

But the rules should apply to others as well as to editors. Sometimes when one has received a provoking letter the impulse is to reply in kind, and to make a bad matter worse. It may be a good rule to write the spirited reply and make it as fiery as possible, to open the veins of one's wrath, and let all the wrath flow out in the ink. But it is a better rule after such a letter shall have been written to tear it up and throw it away and then pen a reply in calmness and amiability. It is in this way that even a high tempered person may give the proverbial answer which is said to turn away wrath.

In short, no man ought to commit himself to an expression in writing, whether it be in public print or in private correspondence, when laboring under intense emotion of any sort, even though that emotion be altogether praiseworthy, for under such conditions one is not himself and is almost sure to run into extravagances. A man expresses his true sentiments when he is calm and in a normal state of mind and heart.

THE DAY NURSERY.

In last Sunday's paper there was an interesting account of the work which is being done by the Belle Bryan Day Nursery. This is one of the noblest institutions in the city of Richmond, and it is a blessing to women with little children who have to go out day by day to earn a livelihood, as well as to the children.

But the institution is in sad need of funds, and unless generous contributions are received its work will have to be abandoned.

We hope that this appeal will not be in vain. Remember the means must soon be forthcoming, or the institution will have to be closed. Contributions can be called for, if so desired, or may be sent to Mrs. C. P. Walford, No. 802 East Clay Street, or to Miss Lizzie Grattan, No. 15 North Fourth Street.

MANASSEH'S PRAYER.

(Selected for The Times-Dispatch.)
"And prayed unto him." II Chron. 33:18.
Few individuals ever surpassed Manasseh in depravity and wickedness. Yet he, even he, obtained mercy. And we here see the means employed for his conversion. Divine Providence so ordered things, that the enemy invaded Judah and succeeded. "Wherefore the Lord brought upon them, the captains of the host of the king of Assyria, which took Manasseh among the thorns, and bound him with fetters, and carried him to Babylon." There, thus despoiled, degraded, and distressed—there the seeds of truth early sown in his mind began to revive—there the prayers of a pious father began to be answered. "and he prayed unto him."

Affliction alone never yet converted one soul. We have known fools who have been brayed in a mortar, yet has not their folly gone from them. Too may be broken, and not dissolved; a rock may be broken, and the fragments retain the same hardness as before. Yet there is a natural suitableness in affliction to produce the effect. It shows what an evil and bitter thing sin is, as the procuring cause of all our sufferings. It cuts the man off from present temptation, and affords him time and leisure for reflection; and the want of thought is the greatest obstacle to religion; hence the Scripture says, "Consider your ways"; and hence David acknowledges, "I thought on my ways, and turned my feet into thy testimonies." It shows the vanity of the world, and affords opportunity to introduce the prospect of a better portion, and to urge the resolution, "Therefore will I look unto the Lord; I will wait for the God of my salvation." It befriends confession of sin, and prayer; therefore says God, "I will and return to my place, till they acknowledge their offense and seek my knowledge their offense and seek me early." The bemoaning and repentance of Ephraim had been chastened. The famine made the Prodigal think of heaven, and resolve to throw himself upon his father's mercy.

Here is, therefore, a very instructive fact. It teaches us that prosperity is no proof of divine favor, and that adversity is not incompatible with the love of God, but may even flow from it. We congratulate our friends on their successes and risings in the world, but frequently, if we could see all, we should rather bewail them, for we should see their table beset with a snare, and their prosperity destroying them. On the other hand, we go and mourn with them over their losses and trials, when, if we could look forward, we should rather rejoice and be thankful, for we should see the Valley of Achor given them for a door of hope, the ploughshare breaking up the fallow ground to prepare it for the seed of the kingdom, the way hedged up with thorns to keep the traveller from going astray. How should we have pitied Manasseh, had we seen him reduced from all his greatness and thus indignantly and cruelly treated. But he soon acknowledged with his pious ancestor: "It is good for me that I have been afflicted," and he is now blessing God, not for his crown, but for his fetters; not for his palace, but for his dungeon. "This man was born there."

Let us always look hopefully towards the afflicted. While the physician yet administers medicine, we do not deem the case absolutely hopeless. While the husbandman prunes the tree and digs about it and manures it, we conclude he has not yet said to the fellow: "Cut it down; why cumbereth it the ground?"

Oh! what fools are we to look shy upon our troubles and be afraid of our trials, instead of viewing them as some of the means of grace which God has ordained to bring us to Himself. Let us not think of the bitterness of the draught, but of the sweetness of the health which it is designed to produce. "We have had faith-ers of our flesh who corrected us, and we gave them reverence; shall we not much rather be in subjection unto the Father of spirits and life? For they verily for a few days chastened us after their own pleasure, but He for our profit, that we might be partakers of His holiness. Now no chastening for the present seemeth to be joyous, but grievous; nevertheless, afterward it yieldeth the peaceable fruit of righteousness unto them which are exercised thereby."

It is expected that the New York city Republican convention will be reconvened to vacate the nominations of Grout and Farnes, who have backslided into Tammany and been nominated by that astute organization. The offices they seek are controller and president of the Board of Aldermen, respectively. The convention adjourned subject to the call of its chairman, and it is now proposed that Grout's and Farnes' nomi-

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tions shall be reconsidered and other men nominated to fill the vacancies upon the ticket.

A New York sculptor has just finished the model of a statue that is to be erected over the grave of William Goebel, Governor-elect of Kentucky, who was assassinated under circumstances with which the public is familiar. The statue and the pedestal will rise thirty-two feet. The pedestal will be of granite, adorned with a female figure of Fame prostrated by grief. The figure of Goebel is ten feet high and, like the allegorical figure, will be of granite. The pedestal will be of granite.

The Rev. Dr. David Hummell Greer, of St. Bartholomew's Church, New York city, who has been elected coadjutor to Bishop Potter, was born in Wheeling, Va., in 1841. He was placed in nomination by Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, of Trinity, who represents what is called the conservative "high church" element, while Dr. Greer belongs to the "broad" school of Episcopal churchmanship.

An incident of the diocesan convention was the declaration by Bishop Potter against the project to change the name of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

There is a contention in England with reference to the revival of the peerage of the Irish barony of Coromohore. Edmund de la Poer is the claimant. Some of the De la Poers married in this country, among whom was Richard Francis, who wedded Sarah, the daughter of Charles Gordon, of Virginia.

There will be town elections in Connecticut to-morrow, but no issues are involved and the election is of only local interest.

Socks is the issue in one of the congressional campaigns in New York. Jerry Simpson will probably be called upon to arbitrate the trouble.

These are the melancholy days, when, if you leave your overcoat at home you will wish you had it, and if you carry it, you will wish you hadn't.

After all the logical candidate is the man who can deliver a good batch of votes heretofore going with the opposition.

So far the investigators have only found out that much grafting has been going on in the Indian Territory. Who did it is yet to be determined.

It is a pity that our North Carolina friends dated their "Old Home Week" right along with Richmond's Horse Show.

When a solid column stands firmly shoulder to shoulder, no kind of a "run" can frustrate it.

The picture of Mr. J. Tillman, of South Carolina, has reached the patent outside stage.

The corn kings of the country will yet have to come to the rescue of the Wall Street Napoleons of finance.

Olney and Gaston are the Democratic names they try to conjure with up in Massachusetts.

The Law Register.

VIRGINIA LAW REGISTER, September, 1903. George Bryan, editor, Richmond, Va. J. Bell Company, Lynchburg, Va. publishers. Price, 50 cents.

The leading article in the Virginia Law Register for September is entitled McMahon's Lien in Virginia, and is from the pen of Mr. John Garland Pollard, of Richmond. In a preparatory note the editor says that the amendments to the Code of 1887 on this subject and the decisions construing the sections in their several forms, original and amended, are so numerous that Mr. Pollard's article will be of pessimistic value to the profession.

Following Mr. Pollard's article are twelve decisions of the Court of Appeals reported in full. Among these are Taylor vs. Commonwealth affirming the validity of the Virginia Constitution of 1902; Darden vs. Thompson adjudging the pilot laws of this State to be not in conflict with the revised statutes of the United States in their exemption from pilotage of all vessels bound to or from any point on the Potomac River; Southern Express Company vs. Goldberg; adjudging section 1215 of the Code of Virginia to be unconstitutional in so far as it undertakes to prescribe rates of express companies engaged in interstate commerce; Litton vs. Commonwealth involving important points in criminal law and practice.

There are several "notes of cases" of interest to lawyers and in the editorial department there are articles on George Keith Taylor late clerk of the Court of Appeals; "The American Bar Association" and the Virginia Bar Association.

As a supplement to the Law Register "Featherstone's Index" to the Virginia corporation law is issued.

WHAT CAUSES DANDRUFF.

Greatest European Authority on Skin Diseases, Says It's a Germ.

The old idea that dandruff is scales of skin thrown off, through a feverish condition of the scalp is exploded. Prof. Unna, Hamburg, Germany, European authority on skin diseases, says dandruff is a germ disease. The germ burrows under the scalp, throwing up little scales of cuticle, and sapping the vitality of the hair at the root. The only hair preparation that kills dandruff germs is Newbro's Herpicide. "Destroy the cause, you remove the effect." Not only cures dandruff, but stops falling hair and permits a luxuriant growth. Delightful hair dressing. Sold by leading druggists. Send for a stamp for sample to The Herpicide Co., Detroit, Mich. Owens & Minor Drug Co., Special Agents.

Events of the Week Under Brief Review.

There is something doing in Virginia. Without going into details or doing more than to call attention to the news columns for a week past, it may be said that the signs of the times indicate that the people of Virginia are in dead earnest about that demand for honest elections and purity at the ballot-box. The cross-road politician who has been in the habit for many years of having things his own way and fixing them beforehand surrenders to the new order of things with poor grace, but events in Henrico county and elsewhere during the past week tell in unmistakable language that he must surrender. He will do it, of course, he will, it is to his interest in a political way, and then, besides the penitentiary is just up the lane from a failure to surrender gracefully.

The horrible accident on the Southern Railway within the corporate limits of Danville, in which ten persons were injured, has called attention anew to the frequency of accidents on that and other railways in the southern section of the country, and necessarily leads everybody to ask what is the trouble, and what is the remedy. Every man, of course, has his own opinion, but it is after the matter has been sifted to the bottom the correct conclusion will be reached, which is simply this: The railways are trying to make too much time; they are running their trains too fast. The South is a country of "magnificent distances," and it takes time to cover the distances between leading southern points. The railways are trying to overcome space with speed. It won't work except at terrible cost of life and limb, as has been abundantly demonstrated within the past few months, and especially last week.

Last Monday Oyster Bay ceased to be the "capital" of the country, and the city of Washington once more resumed its importance as the center of news and politics. This simply means that the President has completed what is erroneously called his "vacation," and returned to his official home at the White House. He will perhaps not stay as long as he worked at the White House that he was at Oyster Bay.

Mr. Carmack, the junior senator from Tennessee, has decided not to introduce in the senate this winter the proposed bill for the abolition of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. He does not retract anything he has said concerning the infamy and illegality of that part of the Constitution, but he simply thinks it is unwise to make an effort at this time to undo the great wrong that was perpetrated when that amendment was illegally tacked on to the Constitution. The Tennessee senator is right. The time will come when the movement for the repeal of the Fifteenth Amendment will come from the North, where the infamy originated and in the meantime it is not hurting the South. That is one of the evils of the reconstruction era that we have succeeded in whipping around the stump. We can very well afford to let our Northern friends look to its repeal.

The Jewish year book for the year 5664, which has just been published by the Jewish Publishing Society of America and edited by Cyrus Adler, of New York, contains interesting figures about the numerical growth of the race in this country. New York now has the largest Jewish population of any of the States, with 500,000, and the next comes Pennsylvania and Illinois, with Massachusetts fourth. The total Jewish immigration through the ports of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore for the past twelve years has been 781,536 and during the past year 58,072 arrived at the port of New York alone. Among these were 30,536 Russian, 18,113 Austria, 8,314 Roumanian and only 627 German Jews. The total Jewish population of the United States is now 1,127,268, while there are only 275,614 in the British empire.

What some people call "killing off consumption" has carried off Sir Michael Herbert, the British ambassador at Washington, on the 27th inst. He died at a hotel in Switzerland. He was appointed only last year, and his promotion was understood to be due largely to the intimacy with Mr. Roosevelt which he had secured by reason of his position at Washington in 1888-89. His marriage to a daughter of R. T. Wilson, of New York, also tended to advance him in his diplomatic career, one of his wife's sisters having married a Golet and another being Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr.

The women folks are pushing their campaign to have Senator Smoot, of Utah, expelled from the Senate because he is one of the apostles of the Mormon Church, but, as we have already shown in a column, it is an utterly vain and fruitless. The Springfield Republican says:

"One reason is that the expulsion would mean the loss of Utah next year to Roosevelt, for the Senate is so overwhelmingly Republican that the Republic would have to take the responsibility for the act. It is a safe prediction that Mr. Smoot will serve at least six years in Washington."

A man who gets intoxicated only on legal holidays does not fall into the drunkard category, according to Judge Harper, of the Common Pleas Court of Stark county, Ohio. In a divorce suit brought by Minnie Herlock against William Herlock, Judge Harper has made the husband an habitual drunkard. The defendant testified that he got drunk on national holidays only and that his wife could prove nothing else. The judge, in summing up, declared that the husband had failed to sustain her chief allegation, and he refused to grant her separation.

A correspondent of the New York Tribune expresses regrets that the "adornment" of the battlefield of Gettysburg has been obscured and its topography lost by the labyrinth of new avenues, so that the old soldier of either side, returning to the scene of the conflict, is in danger of losing his way. "At Waterloo a great stone lion and a huge mound of earth overlooks the field of battle, which seems far simpler and more dignified than a forest of monuments turning a famous battlefield into a huge graveyard." He finds greater satisfaction in the aspect of Antietam. Down to 1893, he says, the old field at Antietam preserved "the very atmosphere of 1862." General Lee's headquarters, an old brick house, remained, and "a woman was baking pies in the kitchen, and scarcely a stick of furniture had been changed since the military occupation." It was possible to go on to Middletown on foot and trace back through lanes and fields the approach of a battery that picked its way alongside a wood, filled its baskets from a stream and gazed at the enemy in the distance, when the scattering fire of the pickets was like fire-flies flashing in the grass." The writer observed that the greatest service done by the Gettysburg National Cemetery is the preservation of the earthworks and the field gun trenches extending in front of the old cemetery gate.

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Half Hour With Virginia Editors.

The Bedford Bulletin, in an interesting article on political conditions in Virginia, says:

Although the white people understand that the negro is no longer to be feared, they cannot see any good reason to vote the Republican ticket. The Republican party stands for a centralized government; it stands for protective tariff; it is the sponsor of the trust and by high tariff legislation has made it possible for the trusts to thrive and increase. Opposed to the Virginia people are the principles of Democracy, and when all the principles of Democracy are taken into consideration, the Democratic ticket all their lives, and the party for the first time under the new Constitution, they will not forget which is the party of the people, but will vote the straight Democratic ticket as usual.

The Farmville Herald says:
"If whiskey does not go to be a State liquor, the Virginia people will look out for more want of charity than ever marked or marred a canvass in the history of the South. There may not be any good and sufficient reason for this, but it is true just the same."

The Charlottesville Progress says:
Fortunately, our Virginia ports of Norfolk and Newport News do not depend solely upon freight rates for their participation in the export trade business. Their geographical advantages of near access to the great centers of production and population of the Great West and Southwest, give them an advantage that no competitive railroad rates can ever contravene. Nevertheless the matter of low rates on raw materials from Virginia and Southern railroads cannot afford to disregard.

The Lexington Gazette says:
The Anti-Saloon League of Virginia is doing a good work for the cause of temperance. It works independently of political parties. First, to secure legislation permitting local option; second, to apply that legislation in small political units of the State; and third, to see that the laws are enforced. At present more than half the counties in Virginia have local option control, while parts of many of the remaining counties are in like condition. So that it can be safely said two-thirds of the State have local option.

Speaking of that feature of the Mann law, which makes forfeiture of license the penalty for selling liquor to minors, the Staunton News says:
What may be done with the Mann law, this feature, is not worthy all the liquor legislation combined, ought to be retained. In fact, it ought always to have been the law. It is the most perfect guarantee of obedience to the law that can be devised, and it works no injustice. For the law is not a violation of the liquor business he is warned of the consequences of a violation of the law, and if he violates it he must expect to take the consequences.

From the Church Papers.

To make a perfect day indeed, after a winter might do without the sun, and the landscape and the sweet, fresh air. There are some better things than the perfect nature can afford in the perfect day.

There are good days even when we were not without care and anxiety. There are days when duty has been fully and cheerfully done, when care has been borne patiently, when something of truth has been added, when we have seen the good things above the world, and when one has given of himself, his thought, his means, his love, to the help of his fellow-men. There are good days when a day unwasted, dutiful,